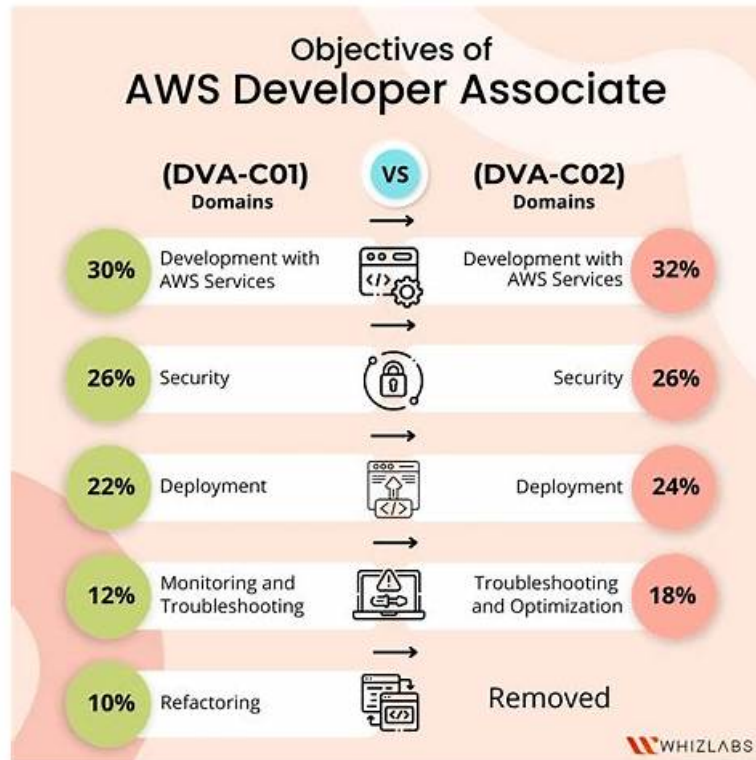


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Achieving the Amazon DVA-C02 certification demonstrates a developer's proficiency in AWS services and technologies, making them a valuable asset to any organization that uses AWS for their cloud computing needs. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification also opens up new opportunities for career growth and advancement in the field of cloud computing. With the growing demand for cloud-based solutions, becoming an AWS Certified Developer - Associate is an excellent way for developers to stay competitive and relevant in the industry.

Amazon DVA-C02 exam covers a range of topics related to AWS services, including AWS Compute, AWS Storage, AWS Databases, AWS Security, AWS Management Tools, and AWS Application Integration. DVA-C02 Exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and understanding of these services, as well as their ability to design and implement solutions that are secure, scalable, and highly available. DVA-C02 exam is also designed to test an individual's ability to troubleshoot and optimize applications on AWS, as well as their ability to use AWS services and tools to automate and streamline deployment and management processes. For individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cloud computing or who want to enhance their skills and knowledge in AWS, the Amazon DVA-C02 exam is an excellent option to consider.

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Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) certification is designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in developing and deploying cloud-based applications using Amazon Web Services (AWS). AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is ideal for developers who work with AWS and want to validate their skills and knowledge of AWS services and development best practices. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification exam covers a range of topics, including AWS core services, AWS architecture and design, security, and deployment and troubleshooting.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q583-Q588):

NEW QUESTION # 583

A company is building a web application on AWS. When a customer sends a request, the application will generate reports and then make the reports available to the customer within one hour. Reports should be accessible to the customer for 8 hours. Some reports are larger than 1 MB. Each report is unique to the customer. The application should delete all reports that are older than 2 days. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption. Attach the reports to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message. Subscribe the customer to email notifications from Amazon SNS.
- B. Generate the reports and then store the reports as Amazon DynamoDB items that have a specified TTL. Generate a URL that retrieves the reports from DynamoDB. Provide the URL to customers through the web application.
- C. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon RDS database with a date stamp. Generate an URL that retrieves the reports from the RDS database. Provide the URL to customers through the web application. Schedule an hourly AWS Lambda function to delete database records that have expired date stamps.
- **D. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption. Generate a presigned URL that contains an expiration date Provide the URL to customers through the web application. Add S3 Lifecycle configuration rules to the S3 bucket to delete old reports.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because it uses Amazon S3 as a scalable, secure, and durable storage service for the reports. The presigned URL will allow customers to access their reports for a limited time (8 hours) without requiring additional authentication. The S3 Lifecycle configuration rules will automatically delete the reports that are older than 2 days, reducing storage costs and complying with the data retention policy. Option A is not optimal because it will incur additional costs and complexity to store the reports as DynamoDB items, which have a size limit of 400 KB. Option B is not optimal because it will not provide customers with access to their reports within one hour, as Amazon SNS email delivery is not guaranteed. Option D is not optimal because it will require more operational overhead to manage an RDS database and a Lambda function for storing and deleting the reports.

References: Amazon S3 Presigned URLs, Amazon S3 Lifecycle

NEW QUESTION # 584

A developer is preparing to deploy an AWS CloudFormation stack for an application from a template that includes an IAM user. The developer needs to configure the application's resources to retain the IAM user after successful creation. However, the developer also needs to configure the application to delete the IAM user if the stack rolls back.

- A. Update the CloudFormation service role to include the following policy:{"Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["cloudformation:UpdateTerminationProtection"], "Resource": "*"}]}
- B. Update the stack policy to include the following statements:{"Statement": [{"Effect": "Deny", "Action": "Update:*", "Principal": "*", "Resource": "*", "Condition": {"StringEquals": {"ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::User"}}}]}
- **C. Update CloudFormation template with the following deletion policy:AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-09' Resources: appUser: Type: AWS::IAM::User DeletionPolicy: RetainExceptOnCreate**
- D. Update CloudFormation template with the following deletion policy:AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-05-09' Resources: appUser: Type: AWS::IAM::User DeletionPolicy: Retain

Answer: C

Explanation:

Why Option B is Correct: The RetainExceptOnCreate deletion policy ensures that the IAM user is retained after successful stack creation but is deleted if the stack creation fails or rolls back. This meets both requirements.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option A: The Retain policy retains the resource regardless of stack status and does not delete the IAM user upon rollback.

Option C: Updating the service role for termination protection does not address the specific deletion behavior for the IAM user.

Option D: Stack policy controls updates, not resource deletion behavior during rollbacks.

AWS Documentation References:

CloudFormation DeletionPolicy Attribute

NEW QUESTION # 585

A developer is investigating an issue in part of a company's application. In the application messages are sent to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. The AWS Lambda function polls messages from the SQS queue and sends email messages by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Users have been receiving duplicate email messages during periods of high traffic.

Which reasons could explain the duplicate email messages? (Select TWO.)

- A. The SQS queue's visibility timeout is lower than or the same as the Lambda function's timeout.
- B. Standard SQS queues support exactly-once processing, so the duplicate email messages are because of user error.
- **C. Standard SQS queues support at-least-once message delivery**
- D. The Amazon SES bounce rate metric is too high.
- E. Amazon SES has the DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) authentication incorrectly configured

Answer: C

Explanation:

SQS Delivery Behavior: Standard SQS queues guarantee at-least-once delivery, meaning messages may be processed more than once. This can lead to duplicate emails in this scenario.

Visibility Timeout: If the visibility timeout on the SQS queue is too short, a message might become visible for another consumer before the first Lambda function finishes processing it. This can also lead to duplicates.

Reference:

Amazon SQS Delivery Semantics: [invalid URL removed]

Amazon SQS Visibility Timeout: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-visibility-timeout.html>

NEW QUESTION # 586

A developer is developing an application that uses signed requests (Signature Version 4) to call other AWS services. The developer has created a canonical request, has created the string to sign, and has calculated signing information.

Which methods could the developer use to complete a signed request? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the signature to an HTTP header that is named Authentication.
- **B. Add the signature to a query string parameter that is named X-Amz-Signature.**
- **C. Add the signature to an HTTP header that is named Authorization.**
- D. Add the signature to an HTTP header that is named WWW-Authenticate.
- E. Add the signature to a session cookie.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 587

A developer at a company needs to create a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time. The company does not have infrastructure in the AWS Cloud yet, but the company wants to implement this functionality on AWS.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Use a Kubernetes cron job that runs on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS).
- B. Use an AWS Batch job that is submitted to an AWS Batch job queue.

- C. Use an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event.
- D. Use an Amazon Linux crontab scheduled job that runs on Amazon EC2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Use an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event.

C: Use an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event. This is correct.

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers.

Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, and logging¹. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that enables you to connect your applications with data from a variety of sources². EventBridge can create rules that run on a schedule, either at regular intervals or at specific times and dates, and invoke targets such as Lambda functions³. This solution meets the requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, without requiring any infrastructure in the AWS Cloud or any operational overhead.

A: Use a Kubernetes cron job that runs on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). This is incorrect. Amazon EKS is a fully managed Kubernetes service that allows you to run containerized applications on AWS⁴. Kubernetes cron jobs are tasks that run periodically on a given schedule⁵. This solution could meet the functional requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, but it would not be the most operationally efficient manner. The company would need to provision and manage an EKS cluster, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

B: Use an Amazon Linux crontab scheduled job that runs on Amazon EC2. This is incorrect. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud⁶. Crontab is a Linux utility that allows you to schedule commands or scripts to run automatically at a specified time or date⁷. This solution could meet the functional requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, but it would not be the most operationally efficient manner. The company would need to provision and manage an EC2 instance, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

D: Use an AWS Batch job that is submitted to an AWS Batch job queue. This is incorrect. AWS Batch enables you to run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud⁸. Batch jobs are units of work that can be submitted to job queues, where they are executed in parallel or sequentially on compute environments⁹. This solution could meet the functional requirements of creating a small application that makes the same API call once each day at a designated time, but it would not be the most operationally efficient manner. The company would need to configure and manage an AWS Batch environment, which would incur additional costs and complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 588

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